

## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00  
Five Months, \$6.00  
Three Months, \$4.00  
Single Copy, 10 Cents  
Weekly Rate, One Year with Postage, \$10.00

Omaha, Neb. Building.  
Chicago Office, 362 Broadway Building.  
New York Office, 110 Broadway Building.  
Washington, D. C., 110 Broadway Building.  
Council Bluffs, Mo., 110 Broadway Building.  
St. Louis, Mo., 110 Broadway Building.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

County of Douglas, ss.  
George H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 15, 1890, as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 10, 1890, 21,000  
Monday, Feb. 11, 1890, 21,000  
Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1890, 21,000  
Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1890, 21,000  
Thursday, Feb. 14, 1890, 21,000  
Friday, Feb. 15, 1890, 21,000  
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1890, 21,000

Average, 21,000

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 15th day of February, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.  
County of Douglas, ss.  
George H. Tschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending February 15, 1890, is as follows: For Sunday, Feb. 10, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Monday, Feb. 11, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Thursday, Feb. 14, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Friday, Feb. 15, 1890, 21,000 copies; for Saturday, Feb. 16, 1890, 21,000 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 15th day of February, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

As a measure of public safety the lighting of railroad crossings is a good one, but the city should not be taxed with the cost.

AMERICANS cannot consistently accuse Russia for applying the political knout in Siberia while the hickory knout waves in West Virginia.

The state of Washington is the fourteenth republican state to enact a ballot reform law. Meanwhile democratic states are painfully backward in protecting the ballot box.

It is barely possible that a majority of the sincere committee are afflicted with the constitutional opposition which has become a marked feature of this "business principle in city affairs."

In the first rush to the Dakota reservation the Indians secured several desirable townships, which are now being sold in acre lots to the whites. The progress of the Sioux to civilization is not a matter of speculation.

SENATOR BLAIR complains that the press agents do not telegraph the speeches throughout the country. The melancholy promoter of mendacity forgets that the press does not serve its patrons with warmed over dishes.

THE BEE's persistent hammering at the delay in settling the postoffice site has produced good results. The announcement comes from Manderson sources that the title has been perfected, and that work on the plans will begin in a few days.

The official statement of the Union Pacific finances for the past year shows net earnings amounting to fourteen and a half millions. No wonder that the industries of the west are depressed when they are compelled to pay tribute on millions of fictitious capital.

THAT benevolent and philanthropic organization known as the Indian Rights association might do some practical good by relieving the starving condition of the Pon de Lac Indians. Talk is poor fodder for an Indian whose internal economy appeals for grub.

A STATEMENT prepared by the director of the mint shows that from March 1, 1878, to December 31, 1889, the government cleared nearly sixty-two million dollars from the coinage of silver—more than enough to make that branch of the government self-sustaining.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL of the Chicago Tribune expresses the belief that if Chaney Dewey could secure "the friendship of the grangers," he would sweep the country for president in 1892. The grangers, however, are not quite ready to elevate a railroad president to the white house.

THE New York Sun declares that the metropolis is out of the race for the fair, and confesses that "after New York there is but one place where there is any prospect that so gigantic an affair can be accomplished, and that place is Chicago." Now let Chicago concede that the Sun honestly "shines for all," and the planet will revolve on its axis without a jar.

Now that the stampede to the Sioux reservation has flattened out, there is no longer any danger of injuring the interests of the speculators by telling the truth about the condition of the farmers. The South Dakota legislature honestly admits that destitution exists in many parts of the state and that state and county governments are powerless to render aid. Outside assistance is therefore necessary. It is unfortunate that the first active steps taken to render effective assistance were checked by mercenary regulations and details, but there is yet time for the charitable to aid the farmers in tiding over their misfortunes.

## GRIEVANCES OF THE FARMERS.

The farmers of this country have ample reasons for complaint. Constituting the largest single element of the population, whose industry is the basis of national prosperity and contributes vastly more than any other to the wealth of the country, the agricultural producers have never received the fair and just consideration to which they are entitled. While it has been the policy of the government to encourage the pursuit of agriculture by liberal homestead and other laws, very little care has been taken to subvert and protect the interests and welfare of those who have engaged in agriculture. Our economic and financial legislation has for the most part been framed with little reference to the requirements of the largest body of producers. Great corporations, most of them existing by the favor of the government, have been allowed to grow up without any restraint upon their power to plunder the farmer. Giant combinations to control the production and prices of necessities are permitted to live and thrive, dividing annually enormous profits unjustly wrong from the people. Nearly every form of taxation is so framed, or its application so perverted, as to bear most heavily upon the owners of farms. While, for instance, the property of corporations valued at tens of millions of dollars almost escapes taxation the acres of the farmer are made to pay every cent of taxes that can be demanded under the laws. In nearly every way, in short, the farmers of the country are victimized and oppressed, and the prospect is not altogether favorable for an amelioration of their condition. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that they are restive and are everywhere manifesting a disposition to revolt against the existing state of affairs. It is their duty to make known their grievances and to seek a remedy.

The agricultural producers of the country could exert an irresistible influence for the removal of the burdens that chiefly oppress them if they would organize to promote wise and practicable legislation. But the difficulty has been that they have generally given too much attention to the advice of demagogues and divided and weakened their influence by advocating all sorts of visionary and impossible schemes. Such a proposal, for example, as that the government shall loan money to the farmer discriminates the intelligence of those who make it. That is not a function of government, and, if it were, its operation could not be confined to the farmers. Hardly less absurd is the demand that the government shall increase the tariff duties on farm products. Obviously a country that exports such products, and the price of which is fixed in a foreign market, would not benefit the producing industry by tariff duties, however high. In that respect are the agricultural producers of the United States benefited by the existing duties on their products? The idea of export bounties is another delusion which an intelligent farmer will entertain. As to the demand for increasing the supply of currency, regardless of the legitimate wants of business, it is sufficient to say that if complied with it could result in only temporary relief, and that not of a real and substantial character.

All these expedients and makeshifts would bring the farmer no permanent benefit, and the sooner he dismisses them from consideration the better it will be for him. Let the farmers organize and unite upon the simple platform of a reduction of taxation and transportation and they may accomplish something practical and of lasting advantage to them. What they need is a fairer exchange of what they have to sell for what they must buy. The thing they need is that a bushel of wheat or corn shall buy more clothing, coal and lumber than it now can. This would be a substantial relief, saving to the whole body of farmers annually tens of millions of dollars, and it is practicable. For this demand they can count upon the support of a majority of the people. A reduction of the rates of transportation is also pressing necessary for the betterment of the condition of the farmers, and this likewise is practicable and within their power to accomplish. There are hardly half a dozen states in the union in which the farmers may not enforce a demand for better transportation rates for their products if they will unite and honestly make the effort to do so.

A redress of the just grievances of the agricultural producers is demanded in the general interest. They themselves can do a great deal to bring this about by adopting an intelligent and practical course, and abandoning such visionary and idle schemes as have been referred to.

A NEW SILVER BILL.

The finance committee of the United States senate is reported to have reached an agreement favorable to a measure authorizing the secretary of the treasury to increase the purchase of silver, store it as bullion, and issue certificates on it. It is to be inferred from this that the plan of Secretary Windom, embodied in a bill already introduced, does not meet the approval of the senate finance committee, except as to the cardinal policy of issuing notes against silver bullion. There has been manifested a very strong opposition to the proposal in the Windom plan to authorize the secretary of the treasury to suspend the purchase of silver under certain circumstances, on the ground that it would give too great a power to that official, which might be used either arbitrarily or injudiciously to the injury of the silver producers and the public welfare. This feature of the plan, which is the most essential part of it, has been vigorously antagonized by the advocates of the more conservative silver coin, notwithstanding the restraining provision that the secretary could exercise the authority proposed to be given him only with the approval of the president. Another objection urged against the Windom plan is that it would degrade silver to the position

of a mere commodity, the silver men rejecting the argument that it is now practically its position.

It would seem that these objections, the merit of which it is not here necessary to discuss, have had an influence with the finance committee of the senate, and that while recognizing the soundness of the policy of issuing notes having a bullion security, the committee will devise a measure to accomplish this free from the objections noted to the Windom plan. It will probably simply require the secretary of the treasury to purchase a given amount of silver bullion monthly, at the market value at the time of purchase, issuing in payment therefor treasury notes, and giving the secretary no discretion in the matter. It is not improbable that such a bill would fix the sum that the treasury must buy monthly at four million dollars, which, if it be provided that only the product of this country shall be taken, would absorb nearly or quite all in excess of what is annually used in the arts. In 1888 the silver production of the United States amounted in coinage value to fifty-nine million dollars, and there was probably no material change from this last year. An enlarged demand from the government would doubtless result in somewhat increasing the production, but to what extent can only be a matter of conjecture. Assuming an annual production of silver to the value of sixty million dollars, and estimating that the amount of new silver used annually in the arts and industries is from six to eight million dollars, it will appear that if the government should purchase forty-eight million dollars' worth annually there would be a very small yearly surplus of American silver.

The reported agreement of the senate finance committee is encouraging evidence of the growth of sentiment in congress favorable to the obviously wise and prudent policy of employing silver bullion as a note basis, instead of continuing the expensive and unnecessary plan of coining silver dollars to be piled away in the vaults of the treasury. Whether the advocates of free coinage will be more favorable to the proposed senate bill than to the Windom measure is problematical. They would be if they could be satisfied with securing a sure market for the silver product of the country.

NO HALF-WAY REFORM.

After three weeks of diligent search for supernumeraries and tax-eaters, the council committee on retrenchment has obtained leave to keep up its inquiries for two weeks longer. If we were sure that their report would be handed in by that time and the council would promptly act upon it and lop off all the deputies, assistants and clerks that are not absolutely needed for the proper transaction of the city's business, the taxpayers might feel content.

But it now looks very much as if the delay asked for was simply to retain the barnacles on the city's payroll as long as possible or perhaps even to let the whole system of reform and economy blow over.

Whatever may be the bias of members of the committee, its aim should be solely to infuse business methods into municipal affairs; to stop leaks and curb extravagance. There should be no half-way reform, no splits and no favoritism. The duties of each office should be clearly defined; the pay of each employee fixed and the number limited to the actual wants of each department.

The fast-and-loose methods which have heretofore prevailed should not be tolerated. It is an open secret that at least ten thousand dollars have been squandered during the past year in retaining high-salaried employees who have rendered little or no service. This money should be saved to the taxpayers or expended on public improvements. A radical revision of the pay-rolls is now in order and nothing less will satisfy the tax-payers.

The verdict of the ballot box last November has been the means of bringing the republicans of Iowa to their senses. Pretensions have had a fair trial and proved worse than a failure. The law in Iowa cities is literally a dead letter. Where it has been partially enforced, it has promoted strife and contention, checked prosperity and increased taxation. The people derived no appreciable benefit. The quantity of liquor sold openly or privately has not materially decreased. A system of espionage has grown up, under which constables and justices of questionable integrity have grown rich on fees and bribes extracted from violators of the law. The sentiment in favor of repeal is not confined to any one party. Republican leaders and papers voice the general feeling expressed at the polls. An organization of anti-prohibition republicans has been formed and a state convention will soon be held to urge the republicans in the legislature to substitute local option and high license for prohibition. An interchange of opinions shows a strong sentiment in favor of rigid regulation in the cities and prohibition in all communities where a majority of the people demand it.

THE industrial development of the south promises to work a gradual revolution in the cotton and iron industries of the north. Both are moving irresistibly to the sources of supply. The cost of shipping the raw product to the mills forms no small item of cost, and the mill which is nearest the product secures valuable advantages. This gravitation is conspicuous in the westward movement of the packing industry. A similar movement is noticeable among the cotton mills towards the cotton fields, which will eventually deprive New England of its greatest industry. Alabama has already begun the shipment of iron to Pittsburgh, virtually "carrying coals to Newcastle." The event marks an epoch in the progress of the south, and demonstrates what can be done in that country by energy and capital.

THE only proper and profitable way to dispose of the garbage business is to let the work to the highest bidder.

The absurdity of creating a high-salaried office, with a title a yard long, is apparent to any honest member of the council. A salary of twenty-five hundred a year is extravagant folly, when hundreds of competent men would be only too glad to take the job for one hundred a month. If this plan is adopted, the city must provide horses and wagons, and employ a small army of men, so that the fees will soon be absorbed by salaries. This method does not deserve serious consideration. Let the work be awarded the highest bidder, under rigid regulations as to fees and prompt service.

THE G. M. H. grows hilarious over the latest news from Washington, to the effect that the title to the postoffice site is practically settled. It is to be hoped that no further reaction will be experienced. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

IN reorganizing and vitalizing the board of health, care should be taken not to disturb the exhausting efforts of the post house keeper in drawing his salary. An increase of his duties might prove fatal.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of local pugilists to capture the prize waistband, the Missouri Pacific locomotive continues to wear the Belt, while the pugilists are nursing their bruises.

THE county commissioners should promptly supplement the state reward with a liberal sum and thus secure outside co-operation in running down the perpetrator of an atrocious crime.

IF THE city is to pay the liquor bills of the back door sleuths, the public demand an itemized statement. The taxpayers have a right to demand the brand of the bottle.

IF NOW transpires that the new hospital is not properly ventilated and we fear that half the crookedness in the construction has yet to be ventilated.

ONE Thing Kansas Needs.

What Kansas needs are grasshoppers that will eat railroad commissions.

MR. HYNUM and HIS MOUTH.

Before the campaign is over our Hynum will have wished that he had put his mouth in charge of a despot.

THE Condition That Confronts Him.

Governor Hill's health, it is said, is excellent. He was never in better condition. It is Governor Hill's condition, in fact, that chiefly confronts Mr. Cleveland.

THE Bourbon Must Go.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Just now the sentiment throughout the country is much more favorable to the wiping out of the democratic party than to the repeal of the fifteenth amendment.

SHED FOR HIMSELF.

Philadelphia Press.

Ex-President Cleveland has interviewed himself again on ballot reform, free trade and Cleveland, and has discovered that he is sold for all times. Thus again we see that Mr. Cleveland is considerably the most unscrupulous man in this country.

THE Prohibition Threat.

Lawrence World.

In order to leave nothing concerning the amount of whisky sold in Kansas, the State caused an inquiry to be made at the collector's office in Kansas City, Mo., and learned from the report of the wholesale liquor dealers filed in that office during the months of October, November and December, 1889, that the wholesale houses of that collection district had shipped into Kansas 1,597 barrels of distilled spirits. When we remember that Kansas City and other points in the western district of Missouri contributed 470 barrels of whisky per month to quench the thirst of Kansas, and then remember that Illinois and Kentucky were likewise contributing in the same direction in the "original packages"—barrels, and then in addition to all that, take into account the "jazz" and small packages pouring into Kansas from all sources, it is an easy matter to conjecture that the whisky famine is not and cannot be considered very serious in this state.

It is not an extravagant estimate to say that the whisky shipped into Kansas is not less than 2,000 barrels per month.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska's Dettings.

A cheese factory company is being organized at Nebraska.

A local building and loan association is to be organized at Clay Center.

A brass band composed of fifteen pieces has been organized at Clay Center.

Many cattle are being purchased by Fairbury stockmen for feeding purposes.

The city water works are now down 400 feet and a contract has been let to have it sunk 500 feet further.

The men in the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth are now working ten hours a day instead of nine and a half.

Ed. Reed, a former resident of Nebraska, fell between the cars at Seattle, Wash., recently and lost both legs.

A stock company has been formed at Atkinson to sink a shaft in the new silver fields and work will soon be begun.

An expert is now busily engaged in examining the books of the Seward county officers for the past sixteen years.

The Long Pine Sentinel has made its appearance with T. S. Heck as publisher. It will espouse the cause of democracy.

Washington's birthday will be celebrated at Oakdale by a wolf hunt, to which all the sports in Antelope county have been invited.

The Bozette national mill is running night and day in order to supply the demand. Three cars of its product were shipped last week.

The Nance County Agricultural association has been reorganized, the name changed to Nance County stockholders dropped from the organization.

William Hester and Fred Abba, who stole a team of horses at Milford and were captured by a posse of fifty men, were bound over to the district court for trial.

The revival services which have just closed at the Methodist Episcopal church at Table Rock resulted in sixty conversions and forty-three baptisms.

Two Hay Springs women have sued the local saloonkeepers for \$5,000 damages for selling liquor to their husbands, thus rendering them incapable of supporting their families.

Robert Bauer of Wood Lake was bound over to the district court and placed in jail at Valentine on a charge of rape, committed by his fourteen-year-old step-daughter, Ida Shaw.

The farmers' alliance which was instituted at Winona a few weeks ago with sixteen members now numbers over fifty and is constantly growing. A second lodge is soon to be organized at Boomer.

Thurston county is only eight months old and is still a colic. The county has an area of about four hundred and thirty square miles, comprising some of the best land in the state, but only about one-fourth has been opened to settlement. Strenuous efforts

are being made to remedy this condition of affairs and money has been subscribed to a delegation of representative Indians to Washington to work for the passage of an act opening to settlement a large portion of the Indian lands adjoining Pender.

LOWA ITEMS.

Over \$60,000 have been subscribed towards the Ottumwa coal palace.

Two names of a patronage the Cass county fair has been abandoned.

The Methodists of Hannibal have just completed a church costing \$3,800 and free of debt.

Guardians school a tax from the residence of Ed. Greco at Hiale Plains and secured over \$100.

Captain Anna Dillay, for many years county superintendent of schools, died recently at his home at Adair.

Active preparations are being made at Marshalltown for the entertainment of the farmers who attend the state tournament.

The Swedish Lutheran conference of Iowa counties held its twenty-second annual session at Des Moines, Feb. 12-13, with 150 delegates and 15,000 church members.

Several Webster county farmers have been swindled by signing alleged two orders which turned up in the shape of promissory notes.

Hamilton county has 144 school buildings, valued at \$67,925, and employs 163 teachers at an annual salary of \$34,613. There are 1,200 pupils and 2,730 hours of school age in the county.

An old gentleman living at West Keokuk, while carrying a lighted lamp around his room the other night was taken with an epileptic and fell to the floor. The lamp was broken and the oil ran on the floor about the old man's head and took fire. The corpse of his daughter was lying on the floor, and he was unable to get up. He was severely burned.

A sad case of attempted suicide comes from Burlington. Fred Webb, a prosperous farmer, living on the loss of his wife and two of his children by scarlet fever a short time ago, made three attempts to take his life within the past week. He took poison on two occasions and was in such a quantity to cause death. He then cut his throat with a razor. He was taken to Burlington, where he is now lying in a hospital, with some hopes of his recovery. His two remaining children, who are also sick with the same disease, have been taken in charge by the board of health of the Republic, of which he was a member.

The Coast and Northwest.

A whole family at Walla Walla have been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

The Reno Gazette claims that the live stock outlook in Nevada is not as bad as has been reported.

General H. Henton & Co., dealers in general merchandise at Ellensburg, Wash., have failed for \$21,000.

Potatoes are worth 2 cents per pound at Medical Lake, Wash., and cannot always be had even at that price.

The Washington penitentiary at Walla Walla is fast filling up, batons of from fourteen to twenty prisoners arriving every few days.

Several of the fugitive Montana democratic senators are in Portland, Ore., and one or two are at Pendleton, awaiting developments.

J. Gardner of Los Angeles, after remarking to his wife, "I am a faithless husband and it is best I should die," blew out his brains with a revolver.

An effort is being made to form a pioneer association at Miles City, Mont., to consist of all those who settled in Montana in advance of the railroad. All "landed" are excluded.

A mountain slide near Dixon's River, Cal., completely dammed the Trinity river and caused the water to rise 800 feet, sweeping away several houses. The water then cut a new channel and the slide was over.

Another victim to Christian science is the two-year-old child of Thomas Simpson of Los Angeles, who died of cramps. The father refused the services of the physician, relying on prayer for the cure of the child. He would probably be arrested.

Wong Ah Hong, the Chinaman who was hanged recently at San Francisco for the murder of his uncle, spent the night before his execution playing poker and singing comic songs. He walked to the gallows with a tremor and with a smile on his face.

The daily ore yield of Comstock mines is now up to the usual average of 1,000 tons, and will exceed that amount, says the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle. The bullion product of that quantity of ore does not fall short of \$30,000, aggregating \$900,000 for the year. The value of the ore for the current year is expected to exceed \$5,000,000.

If there is not a fortune to be made within a few years by raising hay, there is a fortune to be made by raising hogs. Wash. Register. Last winter hay sold for \$12.50 per ton. This winter hay can be sold for \$12.50. At the above prices or at a profit of \$1.00 per ton, the farmer will be better off to turn all his attention to raising hay.

William Kilgore, a miner well known in White Pine and Esmeralda, Nev., was found dead on the roadside near his home, White Pine county, two weeks ago. He was doing assessment work at Hualapai and started to Hualapai to get provisions. When found he was sitting down by a sugar tree and held a cedar branch in his hand as if attempting to light a fire.

BEN BUTLER'S FAMOUS EYE.

The Old General Has at Last Had the Deformity Removed.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Ben Butler has become weary of his famous eye. Yesterday he was operated upon by a surgeon who undertook to shorten the drooping or hanging eyelid with which General Butler has since been afflicted. It is the outer corner of the upper lid and it covers the eye so seriously as to interfere with the general vision, giving him that peculiar cast of countenance which has been magnified by caricaturists. The general is now over seventy and the infirmities of age have come a still further dropping of the eyelid, causing constant irritation and rendering it all but useless. An operation was administered, an incision made in the lid, and an elliptical section of it removed. Then the edges of the cut were brought together and united by sutures. The operation will restore the lid to its normal condition of such an organ as is possible.

Dynamite Guns for England.

New York, Feb. 19.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—It was learned yesterday that the order of the pneumatic dynamite gun company for fifty dynamite guns will not be given until a test is made at Shoeburyness of a gun soon to be shipped to the coast of Africa.

An order for fifty pieces was recently reported by cable as having been formally made, and the officials of the company are now waiting advice by mail. The British government, it is said, however, has fully determined to send the dynamite gun as a military or coast defense weapon. England proposes to erect similar batteries in India, Australia and the West Indies. The anticipated order for fifty guns, it is believed, is only a commencement, and it is expected that before the year is over another order as large, if not larger, will be given for the same weapons. No doubt the dynamite gun is the coming star of the fifteen-inch gun at Shoeburyness.

The Proprietary Union Pacific.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19.—The official statement of the Union Pacific entire system for the twelve months ending December 31, shows: Gross earnings, \$29,714,000; increase, \$2,100,000; expenses, \$25,016,000; increase, \$2,100,000; net earnings, \$14,698,000; increase, \$1,000,000.

Harrison's Regrets to Thurston.

New York, Feb. 19.—President Harrison has written a letter to J. M. Thurston, president of the republican club league, expressing his regret at not being able to accept the invitation to attend the annual convention of the league at Nashville, March 4, next.

Escaped Murderer Arrested.

Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 19.—The Hawkeye special from Carthage, Ill., says Zach Weir, who murdered Dr. McDonald in Hannock county in 1885, is under arrest in Arkansas. He escaped from Missouri jail while on trial.

## THE PROHIBITION POW-WOW.

Songs and Speeches and Resounding Resolutions.

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

How South Omaha is Handicapped—Burnett Farmers Talk—Improved Stock Raisers—Items From the Capitol.

THE Amendment Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 19.—[Special to The Bee.]—Andy Huchins and a choir of good singers gave the initial exercises of the prohibition amendment convention, which convened in this city this afternoon, and, as usual, the singing proved to be half the show.

Some four hundred delegates from the four parts of the state gathered at Bohannan's hall at the appointed hour, and the song service apparently led to a live organization. Huchins and his choir are something of an inspiration in this respect. "Our Next Campaign, Boys," to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," "Prohibition's Cause," and kindred songs put the various delegations in working humor, and after an impressive invocation, pronounced by Rev. T. K. Tyson of Platteville, Chairman Scott of Sutton, master of ceremonies, stated that the object of the convention was not political in any sense, but that it was to be a purely educational one. "The grand and only object of the convention," the speaker continued, "is the destruction of the American saloon. It is not a question of making a state ticket but to consider the best means of carrying the amendment in the idea of November, 1892, when the amendment will be voted upon by the people of the state." A storm of applause greeted his closing sentences. A. G. Wolfenbarger then nominated G. H. Heston of Hamilton county as moderator of the convention, which was promptly ratified by election. Mr. Scott appointed Wolfenbarger and Huchins to escort him to the hotel, and Huchins to the hotel. Mr. Scott, predicting a successful issue at the polls by and through the agency of the so-called third party of the state, then closed the grand opening of the convention. Mr. Heston, when it came to reference to Iowa. Concluding, he thanked the convention for honors conferred and called for waiting delegates.

Dick Hawley of Lincoln and J. P. Mead of Okeola were nominated and elected as delegates to the national convention at Lincoln, J. E. Hopper of Fairfield, S. D., Fitch of Weeping Water and George Christie of Garrison a committee on credentials. Pending the report, Huchins and Wolfenbarger